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943 D STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE CRITIC. Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, MAY 21, 1890.

VICTORY NOW-VERDICT LATER Of course, everybody expects to see the Republican majority drive through the McKinley Tariff bill, despite the Democratic opposition and in defiance of Republican remonstrance. Mr. Speaker Reed's rales were concocted with this end in view, and now that their efficiency for gagging purposes has been tested there is no reason why the consummation should be delayed. This bill is the result of a bargain made in 1888. The manufacturers and capitalists have fulfilled their part by electing a Republican President and a Republican Congress. The party should discharge its obligations with-

The bill will pass not only the House, but the Senate also. The members of the latter body have not resorted to the same heroic methods for facilitating the passage of party measures as were adopted by the House. That, however, is only because such measures are unneces The determination in both branches of Congress is identical, and the result will be as we have said. Full of menace though they be, the leaders cannot afford to listen to Mr. Butterworth's protest or to the vigorous remonstrances of such great party organs as the Chicago Tribune the St. Paul Pioneer Press Those grim portents ring with a thrill of doom upon their cars, but they must press forward to the consummation of the deal which gave them an administration and majority. In that reckoning which must come later on, and it which the people themselves will be heard, they will, no doubt, find an unwelcome verdict; but they can urg with truth that they were faithful to

out hesitation or demur.

It has always been claimed, especially of late years and under the swift de velopment of the tariff controversy by Cleveland's vigorous powerful direction, that the Reparty is far more radically and irreconcilably divided on the question than the Democracy has ever been. This year's elections will, to a great extent, illustrate the or the error of that pro-The Administration will exert all its power and the Republican | labor. There is some reason in this commanagers employ their last resources of | plaint, in the absence of any similar enactprecure the semblance of a popular indorsement; but, despite all this, it will not be impossible or seriously difficult to discern those signs by which we may read the lesson of

their trusts (in more ways than one), and

we shall cheerfully bear them witness

events. The Republican leaders have made their dicker. By extraordinary and unprecedented measures they have forced Congress to discharge the obligations they assumed two years ago. Next comes the people's judgment on the abhorrent compact.

### A FRUITLESS CONGRESS.

Mr. Blaine's letter to the President submitting the proposition to survey a route for the proposed Pan-American Railway, recalls the melancholy history of the International American Conference which sat here in Washington so many months, indulged in such immeasurable volumes of controversy and adjourned with so beggarly a record of achievement. We declare right here that we take no pleasure in this result. We should have gratefully accepted the benefits of commercial reciprocity with the American nations, of uniform currency, uniform weights and measures and all the other advantages that come of harmony among peor les inhabiting the same quarter of thefearth. Had Mr. Blaine been fortunate enough to secure the desired consummation, we should have given to his services as cordial and sincere a recognition as to Mr. Bayard in a similar event. The matter was one transcending the limits of party politics. But in all important respects the Congress was a failure. Its outcome was an agreement that it would be better, hereafter, to settle all differences by arbitration-an agreement which may or may not be ratified by the republics concerned; and a proposition looking to the construction of a grand Pan-American railway.

Far be it from us to say that this miserable upshot is any fault of Mr. Blaine's. Indeed, we know the contrary only too well. It was not in the power of mortal man to create a commerce out of the forbidding elements at Mr. Blaine's disposal. As against most of the commodities produced by Mexico and the South and Central American countries we have a tariff that amounts to prohibition. And vice versa as regards our own. When countries say to each other through their laws and their customs regulations that they object to mutual intercourse, of what avail are the polite confabulations of committees and the unmeaning compilments exchanged over the roll and the Clas Vougeot of a labored banquet: The effort at a monetary concordance was equally a fallure. In the first place, Mr. Windom's plan was a blow to the importance of nearly every nation represented in the Conference; and, beside that, it was impossible for and most valuable export, to call in her | his eloquence, Working on the Com. | not wait for supplies, but pushed

and substitute for it a dollar largely its inferior in value

There was, In fact, no common

ground upon which the conferring parties could meet. Not a half dozen of the foreign delegates came here with | Commercial Gazette to the extent of any faith in the result. Not a single one went away believing that the small | graph. If all this doesn't console him est good had been accomplished. No improvement has been effected in our trade relations with neighboring coun tries. No edifice has been raised from which such improvement can be seen afar off. We occupy exactly the same relation toward the other American republies that we occupied before the conference assembled, except in the two nimportant and subordinate respects already mentioned. And, speaking of them, it seems quite safe to predict that the arbitration plan, even if it be finally ratified, will never come to anything in practice, and the railroad, even if it be finally constructed, will carry little, if anything, save tourists and mail matter.

FACTS ABOUT THE BIG RIVER, It is only under certain conditions hat the sediment borne by the Mississlppi River is deposited and made to raise the bed of the stream. Whenever the current is checked by any cause, natural or artificial, this consequence ensues. Experiment and investigation show, without exception, that crevasses or outlets are among these causes, that great variations in the width of the channel also prothe results in question. But there is an emphatically unanimous concurrence of intelligent and informed opinion to the effect that, where the water is confined within stable banks to a channel of approximately uniform width, no sediment at all is deposited, but, on the contrary, the bed of the river is constantly and steadily lowered

by the scouring process. Any one who has passed out through the jetties at the mouth of the Missi-ssippi, going south or southwest, must have been struck by the spectacle of the dark yellow, muddy water covering the bosom of the gulf to a distance of one hundred miles and more. This is the sediment-laden torrent from the river thrown out on the surface by the force of the discharge from the jettles, and carried away on the littoral current which, at the point where it touches the mouth of the Mississippi, bears to the southwest with considerable veloc

This is the current which Captain Eads always claimed would prevent the projection of the alluvial formation into the gulf, and time and circumstance have proven him a wise and true prophet. The current of the river has, through confinement between the jetty walls, become powerful enough to scour out a channel more than thirty feet in depth and of absolute and unchanging permanency.

The same principle applied to the rest of the river would operate in the same way. When the river had three or four mouths it had no sufficient outlet. All were shallow, dangerous and inefficient. Now that it virtually has but one, that one is deep and safe, and with a larger capacity for discharge than all the old ones put together.

THE NEW YORK Tribuue says: The newspapers of Piedras Negras, in Mexico, are said to complain of our law against the importation of foreign contract persuasion, discipline and cajolery to ment in Mexico. It is certain, however, that without our skilled labor the railroad system which is growing up in the neighboring republic could never have been founded. The class of Americans she employs Mexico could probably ill spare. and Mexicaus of corresponding intelligence and expertness should find little difficulty in crossing our boarders.

Our esteemed contemporary is slightly in error. The Vera Cruz Railway is a far finer piece of railroad engineering than any in Mexico, if, indeed, it has an equal in the world, and that was built without any heavy drafts upon 'our skilled labor." Practically the entire work was done by Mexican labor under the guidance of English engineers. Furthermore, it is well known to every one who has much knowledge of the subject that the Mexicans are unusually quick to acquire all forms of manual dexterity, and that they become wonderfully expert with a very little instruction and experience. The United States will gain nothing and Mexico will lose as little by a prohibition against an interchange of contract labor between the countries.

OUR ESTEEMED contemporary, the New York Times, very appropriately remarks that:

About the most contemptible thing in current politics is the scheme of the Republicans to enlist the laboring men against Mr. Bynum because of his denunciation of the man Campbell. They are already working hard in Mr. Bayne's district to procure that gentleman support from the workingmen's union on the score of his defense of Campbell. The two schemes have a common motive, which is bad. Campbell is about as much a friend of labor as Jay Gould is a guardian of the lambs in Wall street. Mr. Bynum's exposure of him was based on evidence that Campbell had betraved the union he claimed to represent, and was engaged in a conspiracy to violate the imported contract-labor law in the interest of some of the employers. If there be any better service to the workingmen than unmasking fellows like Campbell, we do not know what it is, and there is little reason to think that the politicians can deceive the real workingmen in a matter of

WE BEG TO OFFER the esteemed Washington Post our grateful acknowledgements in the respect of its remarks this morning relative to fast and reckless driving in the streets. 'The city's record in this particular has long been disgraceful and deplorable. It was high time that the press should, in the mad whirl of politics and the feverish excitement of chronicling society smallbeer, pause to utter one loud and vigorous protest against so wanton and in-

tolerable an evil. THAT ALWAYS GAUDY and sometimes amusing freak, Murat Halstead, appears to be enjoying himself immensely in Brocklyn. Close observation of his journalistic performances at this time leads to the conclusion that he moved from Cincinnati to Brooklyn because Mexico, whose silver coin is her largest he could there obtain a larger vent for and, contrary to military custom, did

dollar which is in demand everywhere | mercial Gazette with him was another editorial writer gifted with a flatulence quite as large and urgent as Halstead's. On the Standard-Union he has the whole page to himself, and, besides, heis permitted to be garrulous in the two or three columns daily by telefor having to leave Cincinnati he must be inconsolable.

PERSONAL. Ex-Chief of Police W. A. Smith of Denver. Colo., accompanied by his wife, arrived in the city last night and registered at Willard's. Mr. Smith is not here in an official capacity but purely on a pleasure trip and contemplates remaining five or six weeks. He is one of the old time sleuthhounds of the Rocky Mountain region and he wants to see how the Western Senators and Congressmen conduct themselves

Schoomaker.

Excessive fatness has seized upor Baron Rothschild, the London head of the great banking house. His excessive increase in bulk has alarmed himself and his friends, and he has called upon the famous Dr. Schweininger, who will come to London to treat the millionaire. The house of G. P. A. Healy, the arprettiest American homes in France. It is a quaint and charming little mau-

have been entertained. Sir John E. Millais is said to have lost a clear vision of near objects, though he sees those at a distance distinctly enough. As a result he is com-pelled to use very long-handled brushes, which greatly interfere with delicate work in portraiture.

sion on the Rue de la Rochefoucauld

where many Americans of prominence

Mme. Nordica was taken to London some American curios which will make the Britishers renew their confidence in the belief that buffalo and antelepe can be killed on Staten Island and painted and feathered Indians do daily war dances in the neighborhood of Jersey Bows and arrows, Sitting Bull's hat trimmings and a fiddle back chair, covered with a piece of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's dress, are among the treasures she has sailed away with.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

The Minstrels Are Coming. The attraction for the week of May 26 at the New National Theatre will be Primrose & West's Matchless Mintrels. Since their last appearance here they have added several new features and novelties. During the engagemen new songs will be interspersed, making almost an entire change of programme. Mr. Lew Dockstader, who joined the company immediately after closing his Broadway Theatre, New York, will scatter a few pyrotechnical remarks. Swift and Chase are artists, and the funniest of musical comedians, Primrose and West, have stores of mirth for the couple of hours given during each performance. Seats to b placed on sale to morrow morning. Albaugh's Grand Opera House,

Sale of seats will open to-morrow morning for the Lamont Opera Company, whose engagement begins next Monday evening. The opera selected for the opening will be "Erminie." When "Erminie" was presented by Mr. Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera

Company at the New York Casino nearly two years ago it was confidently expected that its reception would be a very hearty one and that its term of favor would be long and prosperous, but that it would ever hold public attention as long as it has, no one, not even its most sanguine admirers, ever dreamed. But somehow it struck the key note of popular favor, and ever since then it attracted crowds that iterally packed the Casino to the doors. It seemed to possess just the very ele-ments that the public had been looking for in light opera—simplicity of plot and dialogue, plenty of strong and humorous comedy situations and pretty music that would linger in memory long after the glare and glitter of the scenes had passed from before the eyes. It will be given here by Helen La-

mont's excellent company in the same careful style that distinguished its proluction at the New York Casino. Th cast is a remarkably strong one, the chorus large and very efficient, the cos-tumes of the most beautiful description and the scenery represents some of the most beautiful conceptions of Mr. Henry E. Heyt. This company is one of the largest and most completely organized comic opera troupes traveling, render-ing "Erminie," it is said, with such spirit, intelligence and brilliancy that the theatre patrons may feel thoroughly assured that the occasion of their ap-pearance here will be a notable event of interest. The general admission will remain twenty five cents, with reserved

seats at fifty and seventy-five cents. Kernan's Theatre, The Dominick McCaffery Grand Double Athletic and Specialty Company will make its first appearance in Washington next week, opening Monday afternoon for the benefit of Manager Eugene Kernan. Besides Dominick McCaffery, whose draws with John L. Sullivan and Jack Dempsey have made him famous, there are a number of champion sparrers and wrestlers, as well as a host of specialty stars. McCaffery will give any man \$25 that will stay

On Friday night Lester & Allen, whose big show, in conjunction with Kiralfy's Parisian Ballet Troupe, is playing to crowded houses this week, will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their theatrical partnership. Some thing not down on the bill is promised, as Lester & Allen feel very proud of the anniversary that makes them the

### A SCOUT'S GOOD SHOOTING.

oldest team in existence.

A Story of the Last Apache Indian

Outbreak, From the New York Star. About a dozen San Carlos Indians are away from the reservation, and, although they have done no mischief yet. the fact that they are loose in the hills with arms in their hands makes the isolated rancher and the lone traveler somewhat apprehensive. The fate of somewhat apprehensive. the five renegades who murdered a teamster and were promptly pursued and overtaken by a cavalry squad, probably will deter the missing Apaches from committing any crimes while they are sober, but they are likely to get on a "tiswin" drunk at any moment, and then there will be trouble. The five renegades who broke loose in March were drunk when they killed the teamster, and it is believed that the teamster himself sold the

liquor to them. The true story of the fight with the pursuing squad has not been told, and the credit of the affair has not been properly placed. The cavalry and a squad of Indian scouts followed the

ahead, living on jack rabbits and any thing else they could shoot. When they overtook the Apaches the latter were entrenched in a rocky cave of bank of the Salt River and had every advantage of position. Lieutenant Clark advanced to the mouth of the cave and called upon the Apaches to surrender, but instead of replying they

Rowdy, an Indian scout, had climbed upon some rocks commanding the mouth of the cave, and he called to Licutenant Clarke to step saide and give him a chance to shoot at the Apaches, who were protected by a big rock from Clarke's fire, but Clarke would not budge until he had emptied his revolver into the cave, although the bullets of the renegades were whistling by him and even cuiting his clothes. When Clarke's pistol was empty he stepped aside and gave Rowdy a chance. The scout got in some very fine and rapid work with his repeater. He killed two of the Apaches instantly, and just as a third raised his rifle to take aim at Lieutenant Clarke, Rowdy shot Hon. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle and Regent of the New York State University, and Mrs. McKelway are guests at the house of Interstate Commerce Commissioner the fellow through both arms. The wounded Apache and the two remaining unburt then threw down their weapons and surrendered. The prisoners will be tried, and possibly they will be be tried, and possibly they will be hanged for the murder of the teamster, but the Apache pestered people of Arizona would have been better pleased had the troops brought in five dead Indians and no prisoners.

#### BOOTH'S SHOT RECALLED.

Curious and New Story from Montreal Man, A dispatch from Detroit to the New York Times says: "An echo of the shot fired by J. Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre, Washington, twenty-five years Theatre, Washington, twenty-five years ago last Monday, by which Abraham Lincoln received his mortal wound, was heard Thursday in Detroit. Thomas Casey, a typical Irishman of 60 years or more, stood in front of the operahouse intently studying the show bill that bore the name of Edwin Booth, who is playing an engagement here. that bore the name of Edwin Booth, who is playing an engagement here. He asked a man standing near him if Edwin Booth was any relation to J. Wilkes Booth. Being assured that he was, Mr. Casey repaired to the hotel to tell Mr. Booth the following remarkable story, now repeated for the first time:

"In June, 1865, while Mr. Casey was an auctioneer in Ouebec. a schooner an auctioneer in Quebec, a schooner called the Emma loaded at Montreal with oil for Nassau. In the cargo were seven large trunks marked 'J. W. B., Nassau; to be called for,' The schooner passed Quebec, but a short distance below that city a storm struck her and she was wrecked. The crew and officers were never seen, but the derelict was picked up by some Quebec saliors, who claimed salvage. The goods re-covered were put into the Admiralty Court to be sold, and Thomas Casey was the auctioneer to whom the sale was intrusted. He opened the seven trunks and found them filled with rich velvet suits, jeweled dazgers, armors, helmets, plumes and various other theatrical accessories. Old letters bearing the address J. Wilkes Booth, and

nundreds of tickets with the initials 'J. W. B.' were also found. "The goods were much damaged by water. For some of them there was no water. For some of them there was no call, and Mr. Casey kept them. The sailors realized \$300, and \$300 was deposited to the dredit of J. Wilkes Booth or his heirs, Mr. Casey had never heard of J. Wilkes Booth. Away down in Quebec he took but little interest in the offairs that were then interests the offairs that were then interests the offairs that were then interests the offairs that were then interesting the American mind, and he made no effort to find the owner, who, he then supposed, was drowned on the Emma, nor had he any interest in inquiring for Booth's relatives. In the lapse of time the effair escaped his memory, and he did not think of it

again until to day. 'Casev's endeavor to see Edwir Booth was futile. He was not in his room and no reply was deigned to a note, in which the writer intimated that he might be able to impart some information of interest about J. Wilkes Booth. A subsequent interview with Mr. Arthur Chase, Mr. Booth's man ager, was equally fruitless, Mr. Chace informing Casey that the great trage-dian would tolerate no allusions to, or conversations about his brother from any source whatever. The fact that the trunks were consigned to Nassau, leads to the belief that J. Wilkes Booth evidently hoped to escape to the Ba-hams Islands and there resume his pro-fession, believing, no doubt, that his offense would be considered a political one, and that he would be safe in a foreign country. Casey is a resident of Montreal, who happens to be visiting

SENATOR CARLISLE'S SEAT.

A Near Neighbor to Senators Rengan and Colquitt. Senator Carlisle's Senatorial seat and desk are ready for him as soon as he cares to claim them, says a Washington correspondent in to day's Philadelphia Record. Captain Bassett, supposing that the Kentuckian would naturally prefer his predecessor's furniture moved the articles over into the place which had for some time been sacred to Mr. Turple, but which is now Mr. Carlisle's corner. It is on the extreme left of the second row of the Demo-cratic side. This moved Mr. Turpie and Mr. Pasco one step nearer the

centre. The place which was occupied by Mr. Beck has been taken possession of by Mr. Reagan, but the probabilities are that Mr. Reagan will only sit there when there is not other vacant seat in the Chamber.

Ever since this session commences Mr. Rengan has occupied the front atsle seat of Senator Joe Brown of Georgia, and he would like to keep it. It is prominent, and there can be no diffi-culty as to ingress and egress. As soor, however, as Senator Brown resigns, that choice place will be taken possession of by Senator Colquitt, who adorns a chair in the rear row. If he ever tires of the new place when he gets it Senator Reagan will be ready to take the bargain off his hands.

### LOADED FOR WAR.

Ren Butterworth bold, he came out of the West And cried to McKinley: "Oh, give us a rest! Your Tariff's a spectre, a scarecrow; so Let's blow it to blazes and come out like All this and, the terrible truth is, far more Showed Benny was primed to the muzzle for war.

There was snorting and rage 'mid the High Duke's clan. There was clashing and dashing 'twirt master and man. Tom Reed felt the blood to his cold forehead mount As he yelled in his terror: "On whom can

For the prospect was fearful, the danger When Benny was choke-full of buckshot

The chiefs in their counsels are dumpy and The light of their camp-fire's gloomy and For the gags are brought out and the thumb-acrew applied There's dread and dismay long the whole party side, Since there may be a dozen, there may be

Who Il follow Ben Butterworth loaded for

The Curious Nomenclature That Originated in Plantation Life, From the Philadelphia Times

Of course, on every plantation there

were several negroes of the same name, and the negroes, who are apt at such things, used various and peculiar so briquets to distinguish them. On my ather's place there was An' Taller Liza, An' Black Liza, and An' Pop-eyed Liza, An' Unker Big Jake, Unker Lit-ue Jake, and Unker Knock-knoed Jake. There were in one family three generations of Bens, all possessed of a mental or physical infirmity. The old man, who had been kicked in the head man, who had been steach in the head by a mule, was crazy. He spent his days and pretty nearly all his nights standing under a broad china tree preaching of the judgment day. He was Unker Fool Ben. His son, a mid-dle aged man, afficted with an ulcer that made him lame, was Unker Hon. that made him lame, was Unker Hop pin' Ben. The grandson, who trem-bled with the palsy and, besides, was simple minded, was Unker Chilly Ben. Though able bodied, he was never re-quired to do any work, and wandered about the place without let or hin-deance. At the close of the war a large ma

ority of the Southern negroes assumed brity of the Southern negroes assumed the name of the family to which they belonged, getting it fearfully twisted sometimes, as, for instance, Grim for Graham, Buskey for Arowbuski, etc. Some went back in search of names to their former owners in Virginia or Carolina, who had either lost them through delt or raised them to be said. through debt or raised them to be sold to the negro speculator, who brought them further South to be sold again to work the cotton and rice plantations. In this way you will now find the grandfather of a family bearing the name of his old master in Virginia, the son that of his owner at the close of the war, while the grandson assumes some fanciful name suggested by circum-stances. So I know an old man calling himself Jim Sanders. His son is Jim James, jr. There is not nor ever has James, jr. There is not nor ever has been a Jim James, sr. His son, again, is Jim Grandson. Upon the plantations you still occasionally come across the once familiar names of Sambo, Cuffee, Dinah, Sukey, etc., but very rarely even there; Grandisons, Mortimers, even there; Grandisons, Mortimers Leilas, Natalies, etc., have taken their

Bible names, with explanatory pre fixes and suffixes, are great favorites among the devout portion of the negro community. The man who works my garden is King David Jonsing. My wood cutter is the Rev. Solermon Wise-man, who, like St. Paul, does not disdain with his own hands to minister to his necessities. Besides these, I num ber among my acquaintances the Rev. Simon Surrender and Holy Tabernacle, Brother John the Baptist Tubbs, and Eider William Wineglass, a somewhat intemperate name for the calling Among the more secular are Juc Hyena and Prince Albert Hardtime, happy equality between the aristocrat and the plebian. The lusty young negro who, with Webster's spelling book and a hickory, teaches the colored idea how to shoot has chosen the name of Prof. Sam Cape of Good Hope. A black Vulcan, hammering sparks from his anvil, dubs himself Samson Lightning. The nutcher's boy, who comes whistling into the yard with his basket upon his arm and has a face as black as ebony, answers to the name of Ivory Tample. A little colored famale team. Temple. A little colored female tramp from the country, who comes to me once a week, totin' a bundle of lighter'd on her head, which she offers exchange for a "nick or two em'ty flasses" (flasks), announces herself as Miss Annerlizer Purse. An empty purse, evidently, for she never falls to wind up the trade by asking: "An't yer got nuthin' t' eat yer kin give me?"

### EUGENE PIECD

The Unsanctified Journalist, is Mis taken for a Preacher.

Himself in the Chicago News. Just before leaving England for Gerny I went down to see the graves of four very great men-Bunyan, De Foe, Watts and Ritson. The cemetery is a curious spot, as full of interest as it is full of bones-the name originally was Bone-hill. hundred and twenty-five persons have been buried here. Ritson's grave can-not be identified; the antiquary re-quested that no mound or slab should be raised above him, and that wish has been complied with. "He was buried somewhere in this corner"—that is all the information the guide has to give. De Foe's grave is marked by a stanch obelisk, for which his youthful readers have paid. A comparatively new monument stands over Bunyan's grave; the old slab was fairly backed to bits and

old slab was fairly backed to bits and carried away by relic hunters.

"I fancy," said I to the guide, "that many of my countrymen visit this saintly spot?"

"Oh, yes, sir," said he; "they come here in droves during the season."

"Can it be possible," I asked, "that this cemetery has a season, the same as seaside resorts and water cures have?"

"Oh, no." he answered, "I mean that

"Oh, no," he answered; "I mean that they come here in summer, for in the summer mostly Americans come to Eng-"I am proud," said I, "to know that

my countrymen are disposed to pay the tribute of their reverence and affection to the memories of these saintly dead. Could you tell me which of these hallowed spots they seem to seek out more particularly? Either Bunyan or Watts would be likely to appeal to the average

American, I suspect."
"No, sir," replied the guide; "how they find out about it, I can't say, but nearly all of 'em come to see the tomb of that lady over there, and they always make a copy of the epitaph."

I proceeded to the spot designated.

was the grave of a worthy but not noted "In sixty-eight months was tapped sixty-seven times" and "had 266 gallons of water taken from her," all which she endured "without replning at the dispensation of an inscrutable Across the street from Bunbill fields

is the chapel behind which John Wesley lies buried. Over his grave stands a simple shaft (erected in 1840, I think) upon which is inscribed as touch ing, as eloquent, and as dignified an epitaph as I ever read. This whole locality has an inexpressible charm; in the heart of a populous city and girt about with vice, is a quiet little tract where in the presence of the master minds of our faith we may commune with the sweetest of

The unpleasant feature of it all is that as you leave the spot you are swooped down upon by a hawk-nosed female who inveigles you into a sort of lodge and worries you until you pay her two shillings for a series of twenty-four pletures purporting to illustrate the life

You'll come down to morrow attend service, won't you?" asked this

"Inasmuch as I live about five miles due west of here," said I, "It is likely that if I attend service at all I shall attend service where a cab-fare of twoand six is not involved." "But aren't you a non-conformist divine?" she asked.

"Madame," said I, seriously, "I have been mistaken at different times for Sol Smith Russell, Nat Goodwin, Harry Dixey and Bill Nye, but never yet have

been told that I looked like a preacher No, my good sister in Adam, I am not a clergyman-I am by predestination, preordination, prepossession, predilec-tion, and profession an ungodly news-

paper man."

"Lor me!" she exclaimed, and a shade of disappointment crept into her voice; "thinkin' you was a divine I voice; "thinkin' you was a divine I

SENATOR BECK'S SPECTACLES; A Funny Story of the Kentucky Rep-resentative's Eye-Glasses,

From the New York Tribune. Mr. J. D. Balen of Bay City, Mich. was a close friend of Senator Beck's, and relates this incident of one of their outings in Florida. It was at Green Cove Springs, at a resort kept by Alexander Morgan, a brother of John Morgan, the raider. At the back of the laws, which extended to the St. John River, was a small foot bridge, kept for the purpose of entering and landing from the pleasure boats used by the guests, and from this bridge it was ous tomary to throw into the river all the refuse and debris from the table of the

As a consequence catrish of all sizes were in the daily habit of coming close underneath to feed on the broken victuals, and it was a rare sight to see the fights and commotion caused by the efforts to get the largest supply by in-dividual fish. Senator Beck, Mr. Balen and others were standing on this bridge one sunny day, when the darky from the house appeared with a large tin pan of stuff, which he dumped into the water. In a moment the fish were struggling beneath the bridge, and Senator Beck, as excited as a schoolboy, was leaning far over the rail laughing exclaiming and gesticulating, when his spectacles in their case, which he carried in his outside coat pocket, fell out into In a moment a catfish, certainly two

feet long, rose to the surface, took in the case, spectacles and all, and made a bee-line for the middle of the river. The Senator veiled out: "Stop lim! stop him! He's got my glasses!" and then realizing the ridiculousness of the situation, burst out laughing so heartily that he could almost have been heard at Jacksonville.

#### BREDOW'S DEATH RIDE, Example of What a Cavairy

Charge Can Do From the New York Sur The recent death of the Prussian

general, Bredow, has given rise to some exaggeration in several journals re specting his famous charge, known as the "Death Ride," at Rezonville on the 16th of August, 1870.

The real facts in the case derived from both French and German sources are interesting, principally in the illus-tration which they give of the part that cavalry may still be able to play in nodern warfare, notwithstanding all the modern improvements in the art of shooting. This 'Death Ride' and other cavalry engagements during that battle showed clearly enough that, in spite of the chassepot and the needle gun, mounted men in 1870 could still accomplish wonders with compara-tively little loss. It is quite true that Bredow's Brigade cut through the French line of infantry, reached the artillery, sabered the gunners and passed on toward the French cavalry; but it is not true that it struck that cavalry, which was massed in front of it. On the contrary, seeing that such an attack would be sheer madness, Bredow wheeled about and once more passed through the lines which he had broken and reformed at about the same place

This charge has sometimes been severely criticised, but it is all blown to the winds by both French and German evidence of its marvelous result. "At about half-past 12 o'clock," says a French writer, "our Second Corps was weakening, and Marshal Bazaine sent out two squadrons of lancers and uirassiers of the guard to cover the re treat. These troops came in contact with the Sixth Division of Prussian avalry, which was sent out in pursuit. In the shock our cuirassiers lost 22 officers, 208 men and 243 horses. But reinforcements came to us, and the po-sition of the enemy became critical. Their Third Corps in particular suf-fered severely, and became separated from the rest of the army and from its reserves. It was then that General Alvensleben sent out Bredow's brigade, which saved the Third Prussian Army Corps and paralyzed for the rest of the lay our Sixth Corps, which up to that moment was on the advance, but after

wards never moved.
On the German side Prince Hohen ohe says that the effect of the cavalry charges of the day, and especially late in the evening, was to demoralize the French, who retired "abandoning the field of battle that had been disputed all day, while on the other hand Mar-shal Bazaine could not understand such daring movement except on the theory that his adversaries had received con-siderable reinforcements, and that is why he retreated at night and trans formed this undecided battle into German victory. If, instead of allowing himself to be intimidated and dis couraged, Bazaine had attacked us with all his reserves, he would have won be-yond a doubt a brilliant victory over the Prussian army, inferior in numbers and exhausted as it was by the fight of

the previous day."
When it is remembered that Bazine in this struggle was endeavoring to reach MacMahon, the importance of the calvary action, which really turned the tide of battle, can be easily appreciated.
It remains to be seen what calvary an do in the future, with the increase difficulties in store for it in the shape of smokeless powder and magazine

### PRIENDS IN MISFORTUNE

Illustration of the Way to Which Suffering Begets Charity, A touching incident which was seen on a Boston street one cold day last winter, says the Youth's Companion illustrates the way in which suffering begets charity. It was one of the cheerless windy days when the air is full of snow flakes, while yet it seems too cold to snow in earnest. On a back street was an iron plate in the sidewalk, around which thin streams of steam arose. On this bit of warm surface cowered a morsel of a girl, not more than 4 or 5 years old, pinched with cold and hunger and most scantily dressed.

As she crouched over the warm plat an ill looking cur came drifting down the street. He hesitated as he came into the circle of warm air, and with a wistful whine looked up into the face of the girl. Instantly the little thing moved over to make room for her fel low-waif.

"Poor doggie!" she said, hugging her forlorn shawl closer about her, "is he cold, too?" And the two comrades in misfortun shared together the hospitality of the iron plate in perfect good fellowship.

Is the Sale Restricted? From the Bultimore American That new cigarette law may have re-

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